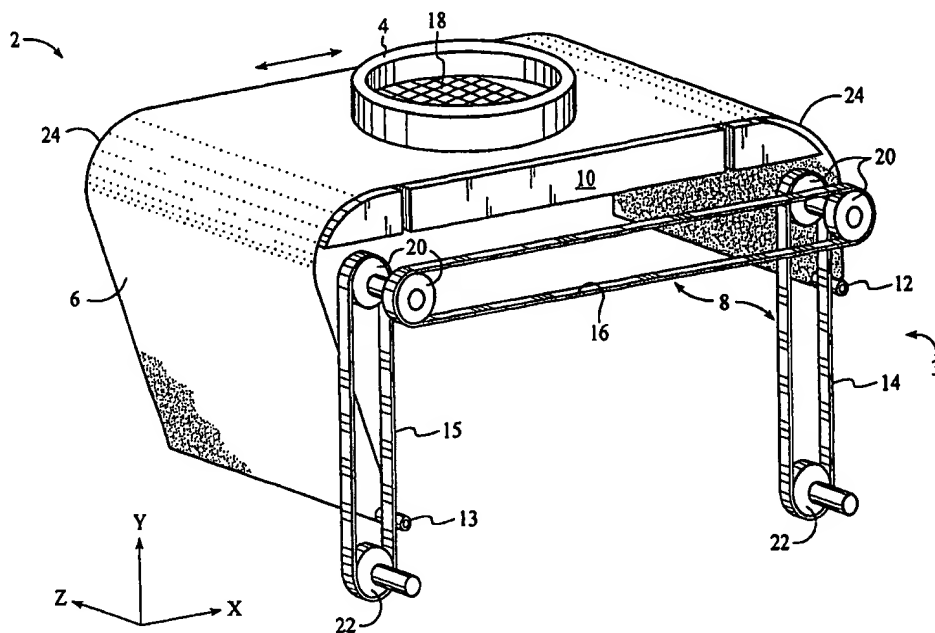


INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁷ : B24B 37/04, 21/04, 47/04 // H01L 21/304	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 00/32356 (43) International Publication Date: 8 June 2000 (08.06.00)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US99/27477 (22) International Filing Date: 19 November 1999 (19.11.99) (30) Priority Data: 09/201,928 1 December 1998 (01.12.98) US (71) Applicant: NUTOOL, INC. [US/US]; 1645 McCandless Drive, Milpitas, CA 95035 (US). (72) Inventor: TALIEH, Homayoun; 2211 Bentley Ridge Drive, San Jose, CA 95138 (US). (74) Agents: JAKOPIN, David, A. et al.; Pillsbury Madison & Sutro, LLP, 1100 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20005 (US).		(81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>With international search report.</i>

(54) Title: REVERSE LINEAR POLISHER WITH LOADABLE HOUSING



(57) Abstract

The present invention is directed to a method and apparatus (2) for polishing a surface of a semiconductor wafer (18) using a pad (6) moveable in both forward and reverse directions. In both VLSI and ULSI applications, polishing the wafer surface (18) to complete flatness is highly desirable. The forward and reverse movement of the polishing pad (6) provides superior planarity and uniformity to the surface of the wafer (18). The wafer surface is pressed against the polishing pad (6) as the pad moves in both forward and reverse directions while polishing the wafer (18) surface. During polishing, the wafer (18) is supported by a wafer housing (4) having a novel wafer loading and unloading method.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece			TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	ML	Mali	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MN	Mongolia	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MR	Mauritania	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MW	Malawi	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	MX	Mexico	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NE	Niger	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NL	Netherlands	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NO	Norway	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	NZ	New Zealand		
CM	Cameroon			PL	Poland		
CN	China	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CU	Cuba	KZ	Kazakhstan	RO	Romania		
CZ	Czech Republic	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
DE	Germany	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DK	Denmark	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
EE	Estonia	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		

REVERSE LINEAR POLISHER WITH LOADABLE HOUSING

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to the field of chemical mechanical polishing. More particularly, the present invention relates to a method and apparatus for polishing a semiconductor wafer to a high degree of planarity and uniformity. This is achieved when the semiconductor wafer is polished with pads at high bi-directional linear or reciprocating speeds.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Chemical mechanical polishing (CMP) of semiconductor wafers for VLSI and ULSI applications has important and broad application in the semiconductor industry. CMP is a semiconductor wafer flattening and polishing process that combines chemical removal of semiconductor layers such as insulators, metals, and photoresists with mechanical buffering of a wafer surface. CMP is generally used to flatten/polish wafers after crystal growing during the wafer fabrication process, and is a process that provides global planarization of the wafer surface. For example, during the wafer fabrication process, CMP is often used to flatten/polish the profiles that build up in multilevel metal interconnection schemes. Achieving the desired flatness of the wafer surface must take place without contaminating the desired surface. Also, the CMP process must avoid polishing away portions of the functioning circuit parts.

Conventional systems for the chemical mechanical polishing of semiconductor wafers will now be described. One conventional CMP process requires positioning a wafer on a holder rotating about a first axis and lowered onto a polishing pad rotating in the opposite direction about a second axis. The wafer holder presses the wafer against the polishing pad during the planarization process. A polishing agent or slurry is typically applied to the polishing pad to polish the wafer. In another conventional CMP process, a wafer holder positions and presses a wafer against a belt-shaped polishing pad while the pad is moved continuously in the same linear direction relative to the wafer. The so-called belt-shaped polishing pad is movable in one continuous path during this polishing process. These conventional polishing processes may further include a conditioning station positioned in the path of the polishing pad for conditioning the pad during polishing. Factors that need to be controlled to achieve the desired flatness and planarity include polishing time, pressure between the wafer and pad, speed of rotation, slurry particle size, slurry feed rate, the chemistry of the slurry, and pad material.

Although the CMP processes described above are widely used and accepted in the semiconductor industry, problems remain. For instance, there remains a problem of predicting and controlling the rate and uniformity at which the process will remove materials from the substrate. As a result, CMP is a labor intensive and expensive process because the thickness and
5 uniformity of the layers on the substrate surface must be constantly monitored to prevent over-polishing or inconsistent polishing of the wafer surface.

Accordingly, an inexpensive and more consistent method and apparatus for polishing a semiconductor wafer are needed.

10 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to provide a method and apparatus that polishes a semiconductor wafer with uniform planarity.

It is another object of the invention to provide a method and apparatus that polishes a semiconductor wafer with a pad having high bi-directional linear or reciprocating speeds.

15 It is yet another object of the invention to provide a method and apparatus that reduces the size of the polishing station thereby reducing the space and cost of such station.

It is another object of the invention to provide a method and apparatus that eliminates or reduces the need for pad conditioning.

It is yet another object of the invention to provide a method and apparatus for efficiently
20 loading and unloading a semiconductor wafer onto a wafer housing.

These and other objects of the invention are obtained by providing a method and apparatus that polishes a wafer with a pad having high bi-directional linear speeds. In summary, the present invention includes a polishing pad secured to a timing belt mechanism that allows the pad to move in a reciprocating manner, i.e. in both forward and reverse directions, at high
25 speeds. The constant forward and reverse movement of the polishing pad as it polishes the wafer provides superior planarity and uniformity across the wafer surface. The wafer housing of the present invention can also be used to securely hold the wafer as it is being polished.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

30 These and other objects and advantages of the invention will become apparent and more readily appreciated from the following detailed description of the presently preferred exemplary embodiment of the invention taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, of which:

Fig. 1 illustrates a perspective view of a method and apparatus in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 2 illustrates a side view of a method and apparatus in accordance with the preferred embodiment;

5 Fig. 3 illustrates a front view of a method and apparatus for attaching a polishing pad to timing belts in accordance with the preferred embodiment;

Fig. 4 illustrates side views of a polishing pad moving around the timing belt rollers in accordance with the preferred embodiment;

10 Fig. 5 illustrates a side view of a wafer housing adapted to load and unload a wafer onto a wafer housing in accordance with the preferred embodiment;

Fig. 6 illustrates a side view of a wafer housing having protruding pins adapted to load/unload a wafer onto a wafer housing in accordance with the preferred embodiment;

Fig. 7 illustrates a side view of a wafer loaded onto a wafer housing in accordance with the preferred embodiment; and

15 Fig. 8 illustrates a bottom view of a wafer being loaded and unloaded onto a wafer housing by three pins in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The preferred embodiment of the invention will now be described with reference to Figs. 20 1-8, wherein like components are designated by like reference numerals throughout the various figures. This invention is directed to a CMP method and apparatus that can operate at high bi-directional linear pad or reciprocating speeds and a reduced foot-print. The high bi-directional linear pad speeds optimize planarity efficiency while the reduced foot-print reduces the cost of the polishing station. Further, because the polishing pad is adapted to travel in bi-directional 25 linear directions, this reduces the pad glazing effect, which is a common problem in conventional CMP polishers. Because the pad travels in bi-directional linear directions, the pad is substantially self conditioning.

Fig. 1 illustrates a perspective view and Fig. 2 illustrates a side view of an apparatus of a preferred embodiment of the invention. The wafer polishing station 2 includes a bi-directional 30 linear, or reverse linear, polisher 3 and a wafer housing 4. The wafer housing 4, (which can rotate about its center axis and move side to side, as known) securely positions a wafer 18 so that a surface 17 may be polished. In accordance with the invention, a novel method and apparatus

of loading and unloading the wafer 18 onto the wafer housing 4 is described more fully later herein.

The reverse linear polisher 3 includes a polishing pad 6 for polishing the wafer surface 17, a mechanism 8 for driving the polishing pad 6 in a bi-directional linear or reciprocating (forward and reverse) motion, and a support plate 10 for supporting the pad 6 as the pad 6 polishes the wafer surface 17. A polishing agent or slurry containing a chemical that oxidizes and mechanically removes a wafer layer is flowed between the wafer 18 and the polishing pad 6. The polishing agent or slurry such as colloidal silica or fumed silica is generally used. The polishing agent or slurry generally grows a thin layer of silicon dioxide or oxide on the wafer surface 17, and the buffering action of the polishing pad 6 mechanically removes the oxide. As a result, high profiles on the wafer surface 17 are removed until an extremely flat surface is achieved. It should also be noted that the size of the particles from the polishing agent or slurry used to polish the wafer surface 17 is preferably at least two or three times larger than the feature size of the wafer surface 17. For example, if the feature size of the wafer surface 17 is 1 micron, then the size of the particles should be at least 2 or 3 microns.

The underside of the polishing pad 6 is attached to a flexible but firm and flat material (not shown) for supporting the pad 6. The polishing pad 6 is generally a stiff polyurethane material, although other suitable materials may be used that is capable of polishing wafer surface 17.

In accordance with the preferred embodiment, the driving or transmission mechanism 8 for driving the polishing pad 6 in a bi-directional linear motion will now be described. Although Figs. 1-2 illustrate only one driving mechanism 8 from the front side of the reverse linear polisher 3, it is understood that on the backside of the reverse linear polisher 3, a similar driving mechanism 8 is also present. Driving mechanism 8 includes three timing belts, two vertically suspending timing belts 14, 15 and one horizontally suspending timing belt 16. The timing belts 14, 15, and 16 may be formed of any suitable material such as stainless steel or high strength polymers having sufficient strength to withstand the load applied to the belts by the wafer 18. One end of the vertically suspending timing belts 14, 15 is secured to rollers 20 while the other end is secured to rollers 22. Likewise, each end of the horizontally suspending timing belt 16 is secured to rollers 20. As illustrated in Fig. 1, it is noted that the horizontally suspending timing belt 16 is placed in a z-plane slightly outside the z-plane of the vertically suspending timing belts 14, 15.

Rollers 20 link the two vertically suspending timing belts 14, 15 with the horizontally suspending timing belt 16 so that each belts rate of rotation depends on the rate of rotation of the other belts. The rollers 20 and 22 retain the timing belts 14, 15, and 16 under proper tension so that the polishing pad 6 is sufficiently rigid to uniformly polish the wafer surface 17. The tension of the timing belts may be increased or decreased as needed by adjusting the position of rollers 22 relative to roller 20.

Although the invention describes a driving mechanism having three timing belts secured on four rollers, it is understood that any suitable number of rollers and/or timing belts, or a driving mechanism that does not rely on rollers/belts, i.e. a seesaw mechanism, such that it provides the bi-directional linear or reciprocating motion, are intended to be within the scope and spirit of the invention.

An important aspect of the present invention is that the polishing pad 6 and the corresponding support material is adapted to bend at an angle at corners 24, which angle is preferably about 90°. Each end of the polishing pad 6 is attached to a point on the two vertically positioned timing belts 14, 15 by attachment 12, 13. One end of the polishing pad 6 is secured to attachment 12, and the other end is secured to attachment 13. Attachments 12 and 13 are preferably a sleeve and rod, as more fully described later herein. Referring again to Figs. 1 and 2, as one end of the polishing pad 6 travels vertically downward with the assistance of timing belt 14 and attachment 12, the other end of the polishing pad 6 travels vertically upward with the assistance of timing belt 15 and attachment 13. The mechanical alignment of the timing belts 14, 15, and 16 with the rollers 20 and 22 allows such movement to occur.

In order to drive the timing belts 14, 15, and 16 to a desired speed, a conventional motor (not shown) is used to rotate rollers 20 and/or 22. The motor is connected to rollers 20 or 22 or to any suitable element connected to rollers 20 and/or 22, and it provides the necessary torque to rotate rollers 20 and 22 to a desired rate of rotation. The motor directly/indirectly causes rollers 20 and 22 to rotate so that the timing belts 14, 15, and 16 are driven at a desired speed in both forward and reverse directions. For instance, when attachment 13 reaches roller 22 during its downward motion, it will reverse the direction of the polishing pad 6 as attachment 13 now travels upward. Soon thereafter, the same attachment 13 now reaches roller 20 and again changes direction in a downward direction. The reciprocating movement of attachment 13 allows the polishing pad 6 to move in both forward and reverse directions. Preferably, the speed at which the polishing pad 6 is moved is within the range of approximately 100 to 600 feet per

minute for optimum planarization of the wafer surface 17. However, it should be understood that the speed of the polishing pad 6 may vary depending on many factors (size of wafer, type of pad, chemical composition of slurry, etc.). Further, the pad 6 may be moved in both bi-directional linear directions at a predetermined speed, which preferably averages between 100 to 5 600 feet per minute.

Fig. 3 illustrates a front view and Fig. 4 illustrates a side view of a method and apparatus for attaching the polishing pad 6 to the timing belts 14, 15 in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the present invention. As described earlier herein, the underside of the polishing pad 6 is attached to the flexible but firm and flat material, which is non-stretchable. At each end of the material, and thus the ends of the polishing pad 6, a rod 40 is attached. The rod 40 extends horizontally from the pad 6 as shown in Fig. 3. A sleeve 42, i.e. a cylinder or a slit, is also attached to each of the vertically suspending timing belts 14, 15, and a portion 44 of the sleeve 42 extends horizontally to join the rod 40, as again illustrated in Fig. 3. When the rod 40 and the sleeve 42 are joined, this allows the polishing pad 6 to travel bi-directional with high 15 linear speeds without the problem of having the polishing pad 6 being wrapped around the rollers 20, 22. Fig. 4 further illustrates a side view of the polishing pad 6 as it rotates around the rollers 20, 22.

As described earlier, the polishing pad 6 bends at an angle, preferably about 90° at the two corners 24. This approach is beneficial for various reasons. In accordance with the present 20 invention, the length of the polishing pad 6 on the horizontal plane needed to polish the wafer surface 17 needs to be only slightly longer than the wafer 18 diameter. Optimally, the entire length of polishing pad should be only slightly longer than three times the wafer 18 diameter. This allows the most efficient and economical use of the entire polishing pad 6. During polishing, slurry or other agent may be applied to the portions of the polishing pad 6 that are not 25 in contact with the wafer surface 17. The slurry or other agent can be applied to the polishing pad preferably at locations near corners 24. The configuration of the polishing pad 6 described above also decreases the size of a support plate 10 needed to support the pad 6. Furthermore, though the bi-directional linear movement provides for a substantially self conditioning pad, a conditioning member can also be disposed on or about this same location.

30 The novel approach described above has many other advantages and benefits. For example, the CMP device of the present invention takes up less space than most traditional CMP devices because about two-thirds of the polishing pad 6 can be in a vertical position. The bi-

directional linear movement of the CMP device further increases the pad usage efficiency because the reciprocating movement of the pad 6 provides a self-conditioning function. since the pad 6 is moving in different, preferably opposite, directions.

In accordance with this invention, only one wafer is generally polished during a single
5 time. As described above, the polishing pad 6 moves bi-directional with high linear speeds so as to uniformly polish the wafer surface 17. Because high pad speeds are needed to the polish wafer surface 17, the momentum, and thus inertia created is very high. Thus, as the polishing pad 6 reverses direction, sufficient energy is needed to keep the pad moving at desired speeds. If the total area (length and width) of the polishing pad 6 is minimized, the energy needed to keep
10 the pad moving at desired speeds is decreased accordingly. Thus, by limiting the length of the polishing pad 6, a conventional motor can handle the necessary energy needed to keep the pad moving at desired speeds in both forward and reverse directions. The entire length of the polishing pad 6 should be slightly longer than two-diameter lengths of the wafer 18, and preferably three-diameter lengths of the wafer 18. The reason for this is so that the polishing pad
15 6 may be conditioned and slurry may be applied to both sides of the pad opposite where the wafer 18 is positioned, in close proximity to corners 24.

Although the invention is adapted to polish a single wafer at one time, one skilled in the art may modify the preferred embodiment of the invention in order to polish multiple wafers at one time. Slurry (not shown) can be applied to the surface of the polishing pad 6 in conventional
20 manners and the pad 6 can also further be conditioned in conventional manners.

Next, with reference to Fig. 5, a wafer housing 4 in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the invention will now be described. Wafer housing 4 includes a nonconductive, preferably circular, head assembly 28 with a cavity 29 that is preferably a few millimeters deep at its center and having a resting pad 30 thereof. The wafer 18 is loaded into the cavity 29,
25 backside first, against the resting pad 30. A conventional type of securing mechanism 31 (i.e. vacuum) is used to ensure that the wafer 18 is securely positioned with respect to the wafer head assembly 28 while the wafer 18 is being polished. The resting pad 30 may also be of a type that secures the wafer 18 by suctioning the backside of wafer 18 when the resting pad 30 is wet.

As described above, the reverse linear polisher 3 may polish the wafer 18 during various
30 stages of the wafer fabrication process. Accordingly, a method for loading the wafer 18 into the cavity 29 so that an additional loading mechanism is not needed will now be described with reference to Fig. 6. First, the wafer housing 4 is aligned to load the wafer 18 into the cavity 29.

The head assembly 28 includes a pin housing 32 adapted to move up and down with respect to the cavity 29 using a motor or pneumatic control (not shown). During loading of the wafer 18, the pin housing 32 extends down from an original position, which is illustrated by the dashed lines, below the surface 17 of the wafer 18. At least three pins 34 are then automatically caused to protrude out of the pin housing 32 using a conventional retraction device under motor control so that the wafer 18 can be picked up and loaded into the cavity 29 of the head assembly 28. With the pins 34 protruding out, the pin housing 32 automatically retracts back to its original position, and thus the wafer 18 is loaded into cavity 29. When the head assembly 28 and the resting pad 30 secures the position of the wafer 18, as described above, the pins 34 automatically retract back into the pin housing 32 and the pin housing 32 retracts back to its original position so that the wafer 18 may be polished, as illustrated in Fig. 7.

Referring back to Figs. 1 and 2, after the wafer 18 is securely loaded onto the wafer housing 4, the wafer housing 4 is automatically lowered until the wafer surface 17 is in contact with the polishing pad 6. The polishing pad 6 polishes the wafer surface 17 in accordance with the method described herein; the wafer 18 is then ready to be unloaded from the wafer housing 4.

With reference to Fig. 6, the wafer 18 is unloaded from the wafer housing 4 using essentially a reverse order of the loading steps. After polishing the wafer 18, the wafer housing 4 is raised from the polishing pad 6, and the pin housing 32 extends down from its original position, which is illustrated by the dashed lines, below the surface 17 of the wafer 18. The pins 34 are then automatically caused to protrude out so that the wafer 18 may be supported when unloaded from the cavity 29. With the pins 34 protruding, the vacuum is reversed with opposite air flow, thus dropping the wafer 18 away from head assembly 28 and onto the pins 34, i.e., wafer 18 is positioned from the resting pad 30 onto the pins 34. From this position, the wafer can then be transported to the next fabrication processing station.

Fig. 8 illustrates a bottom view of the wafer 18 surface being loaded and unloaded into the cavity 29 by the pins 34. Although Fig. 8 illustrates three protruding pins 34, it should be understood that more than three pins, or an alternative support mechanism, may be used in accordance with the present invention.

Referring again to Figs. 1-2, the support plate 10 for supporting the polishing pad 6 will now be described. The polishing pad 6 is held against the wafer surface 17 with the support of the support plate 10, which may be coated with a magnetic film. The backside of the support

material to which the polishing pad 6 is attached may also be coated with a magnetic film, thus causing the polishing pad 6 to levitate off the support plate 10 while it moves at a desired speed. It should be understood that other conventional methods could be used to levitate the polishing pad 6 off the support plate 10 while it polishes wafer surface 17, such as air, lubricant, and/or other suitable liquids.

It is to be understood that in the foregoing discussion and appended claims, the terms "wafer surface" and "surface of the wafer" include, but are not limited to, the surface of the wafer prior to processing and the surface of any layer formed on the wafer, including oxidized metals, oxides, spun-on glass, ceramics, etc.

Although various preferred embodiments of the present invention have been disclosed for illustrative purposes, those skilled in the art will appreciate that various modifications, additions and/or substitutions are possible without departing from the scope and spirit of the present invention as disclosed in the claims.

I claim:

1. A chemical mechanical polishing device for polishing a surface of a semiconductor wafer, comprising:
 - a wafer housing adapted to support the wafer; and
 - a polishing station having a pad that polishes the surface of the wafer with bi-directional linear movement.
2. A chemical mechanical polishing device of claim 1, wherein the bi-directional linear movement is obtained by alternatively moving the pad in forward and reverse directions.
3. A chemical mechanical polishing device of claim 2, wherein the pad is moved in forward and reverse directions with a transmission mechanism that includes a motor that has a shaft rotating in a single direction.
4. A chemical mechanical polishing device of claim 3, wherein the transmission mechanism comprises:
 - a horizontally suspending timing belt;
 - a first set of rollers adapted to secure the horizontally suspending timing belt;
 - a second set of rollers; and
 - two vertically suspending timing belts connected to each end of the pad, each of the vertically suspending timing belts secured by one of the first set of rollers and one of the second set of rollers.
5. A chemical mechanical polishing device of claim 3, wherein the transmission mechanism is adapted to move the pad at approximately 100 to 600 feet per minute.
6. A chemical mechanical polishing device of claim 1, wherein the wafer housing comprises:
 - head assembly having a cavity adapted to support the wafer and a movable pin housing that includes pins adapted to protrude in and out of the pin housing.
7. A chemical mechanical polishing device of claim 1, wherein the polishing station further comprises a support plate adapted to support the pad as the pad polishes the surface of the wafer.

8. A chemical mechanical polishing device of claim 1, wherein a pad length is at least two times a wafer diameter length.
9. A chemical mechanical polishing device of claim 1, wherein a pad length is at least three times a wafer diameter length.
10. A chemical mechanical polishing device of claim 1, wherein a pad length on a horizontal plane is about one wafer diameter length.
11. A method of polishing a surface of a semiconductor wafer, the method comprising the steps of:
 - supporting the wafer such that the surface of the wafer is exposed to a polishing pad; and
 - polishing the surface of the wafer by moving the polishing pad bi-directional linearly.
12. A method of polishing the surface of the semiconductor wafer according to claim 11, the polishing step further comprising the step of moving the pad in forward and reverse directions.
13. A method of polishing the surface of the semiconductor wafer according to claim 12, wherein the pad is moved in forward and reverse directions with a transmission mechanism that generates the bi-directional linear movement from a motor that has a shaft rotating in a single direction.
14. A method of polishing the surface of the semiconductor wafer according to claim 13, wherein the transmission mechanism is adapted to move the pad at approximately 100 to 600 feet per minute.
15. A method of polishing the surface of the semiconductor wafer according to claim 11, the polishing step further comprising the steps of:
 - rotating a plurality of rollers;
 - moving a plurality of timing belts secured to the plurality of rollers;
 - moving the polishing pad bi-directional linearly, the polishing pad being attached to at least two of the plurality of timing belts; and

polishing the surface of the wafer as the polishing pad makes contact with the surface.

16. A method of polishing the surface of the semiconductor wafer according to claim 11, the supporting step further comprising the step of securing the wafer in a cavity of a wafer housing.

17. A method of polishing the surface of the semiconductor wafer according to claim 11, the supporting step further comprising the steps of:

loading the wafer onto a cavity of a wafer housing having a movable pin housing and retractable pins disposed on a section of the pin housing;

positioning the section of the pin housing below the surface of the wafer;

extending the pins from the section of the pin housing, the pins thus providing support for the wafer that is insertable thereon;

moving the pin housing so that the wafer is disposed near the surface of the wafer housing;

loading the wafer onto the cavity of the wafer housing and off of the pins;

retracting the pins into the section of the pin housing; and

clearing the pin housing from the surface of the wafer housing.

18. A method of polishing a surface of a semiconductor wafer, the method comprising the steps of:

chemical mechanical polishing of the surface of the wafer using a pad moving in a first direction at a predetermined speed; and

chemical mechanical polishing of the surface of the wafer using the pad in a second direction opposite the first direction with the pad moving at the predetermined speed, the predetermined speed being between 100 to 600 feet per minute.

2/5

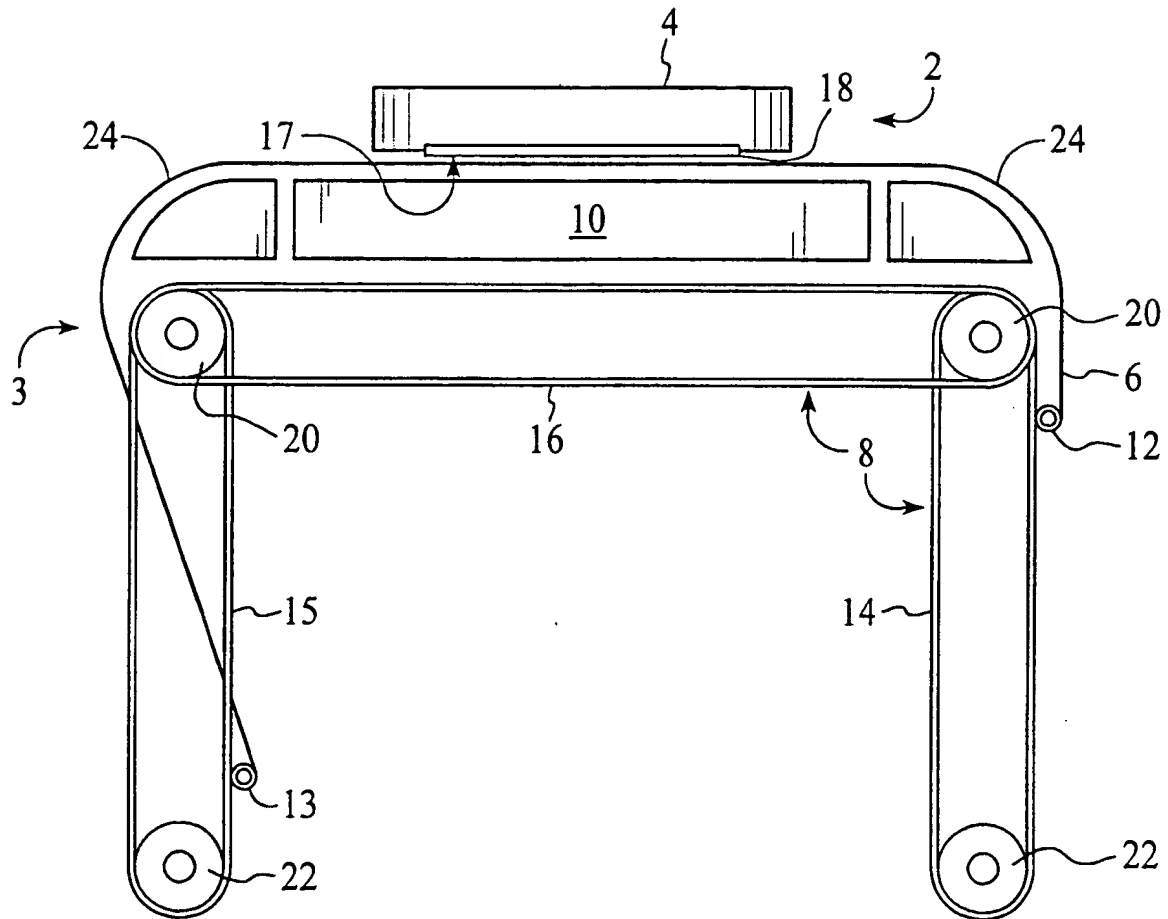


FIG. 2

3/5

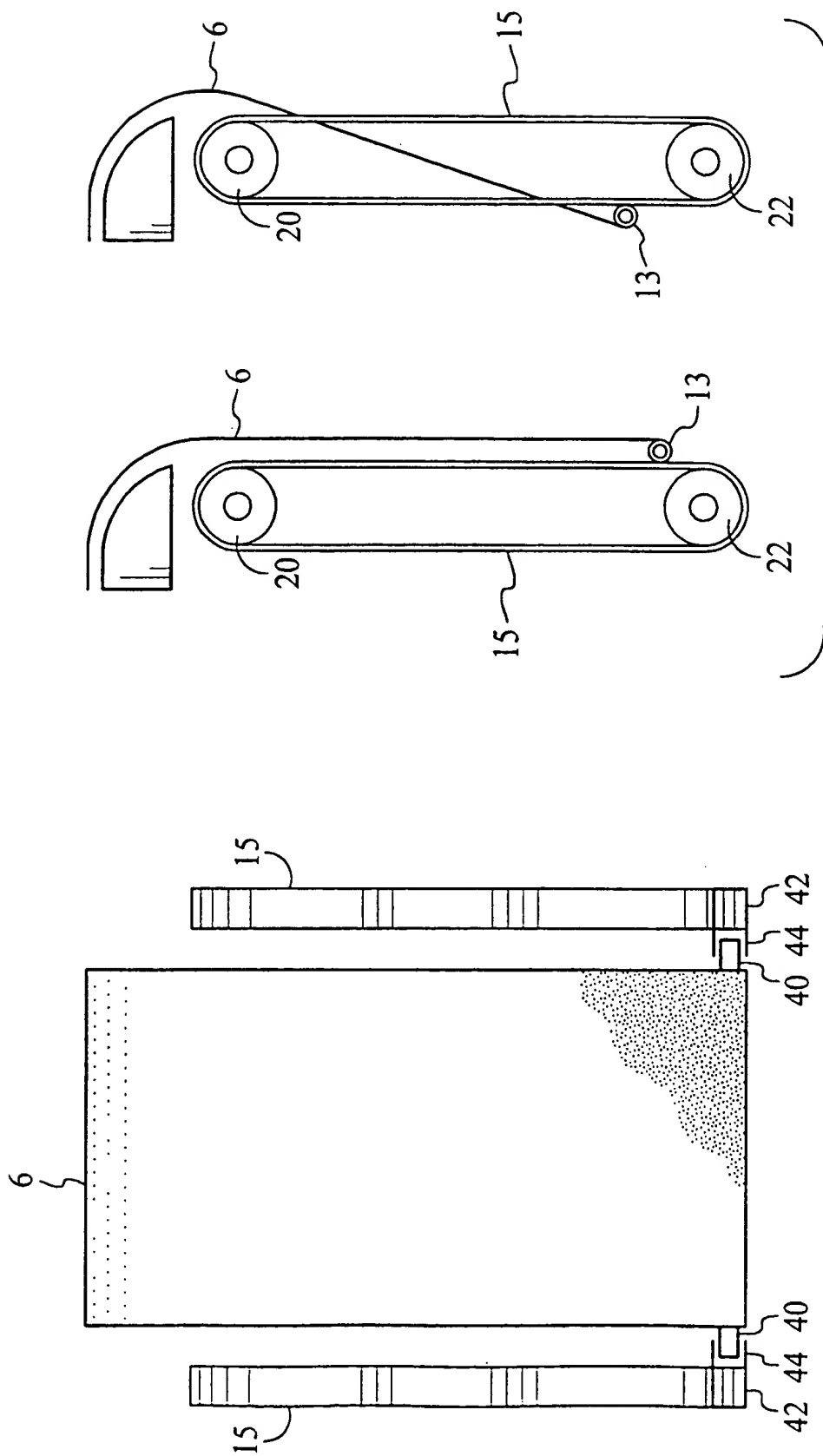


FIG. 4

FIG. 3

5/5

FIG. 7

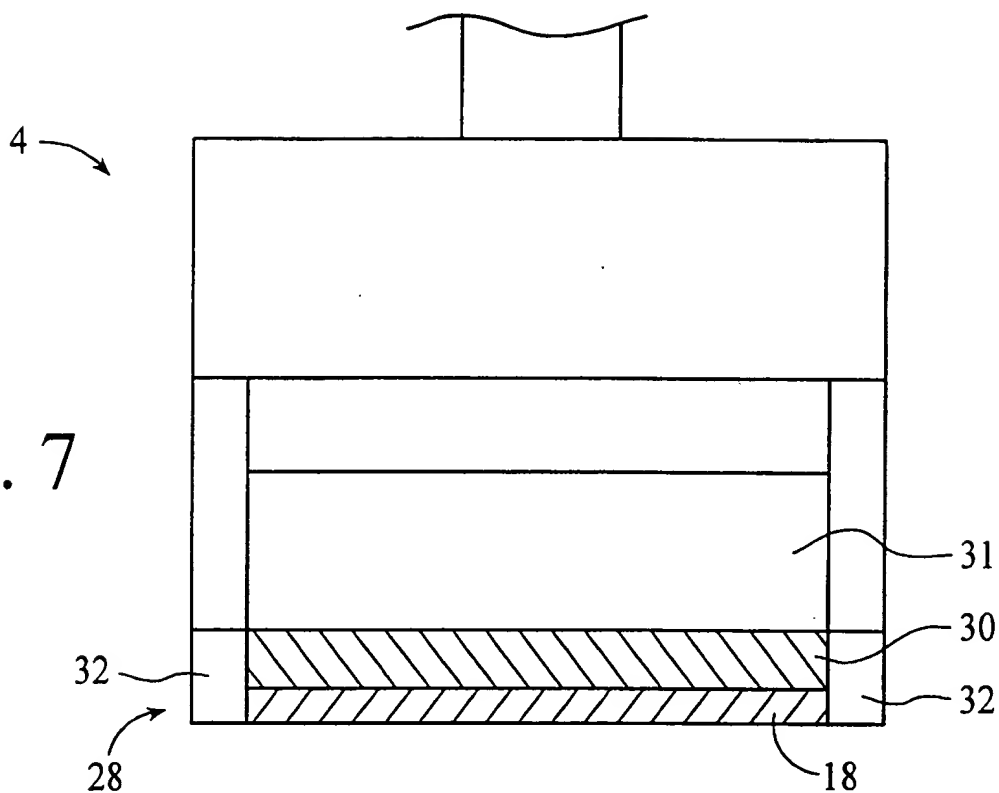
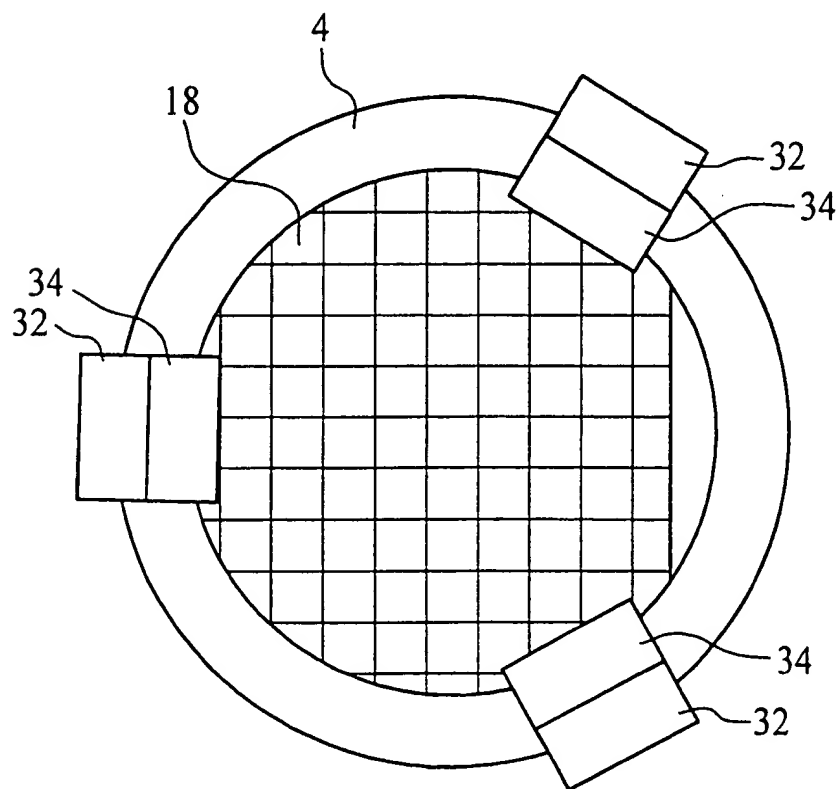


FIG. 8



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.

PCT/US 99/27477

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 B24B37/04 B24B21/04 B24B47/04 //H01L21/304

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 B24B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	EP 0 517 594 A (COMMISSARIAT ENERGIE ATOMIQUE) 9 December 1992 (1992-12-09) page 3, column 4, line 40 -page 4, column 5, line 39; figure 8B	1, 11, 18
A	WO 97 20660 A (APPLIED MATERIALS INC) 12 June 1997 (1997-06-12) abstract; figure 1	1, 11, 18
A	US 4 802 309 A (HEYNACHER ERICH) 7 February 1989 (1989-02-07) column 2, line 15 - line 43; figure 1	1, 11, 18
A	DE 31 13 204 A (LAMBELET PERCY) 28 October 1982 (1982-10-28)	

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"Z" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

14 March 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

24/03/2000

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3018

Authorized officer

Eschbach, D

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 99/27477

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 0517594	A	09-12-1992	FR 2677288 A	11-12-1992
			FR 2677293 A	11-12-1992
			DE 69206685 D	25-01-1996
			DE 69206685 T	04-07-1996
			JP 5177523 A	20-07-1993
			US 5335453 A	09-08-1994
WO 9720660	A	12-06-1997	US 5961372 A	05-10-1999
			EP 0868258 A	07-10-1998
US 4802309	A	07-02-1989	DE 3643914 A	30-06-1988
			EP 0272362 A	29-06-1988
			JP 63162150 A	05-07-1988
			US 4850152 A	25-07-1989
DE 3113204	A	28-10-1982	NONE	